

Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. I.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1801.

[No. 33.]

For Liverpool.

The Ship POLLY,
Capt. SAM. HANCOCK,
will take FREIGHT for Li-
verpool. — Terms may be
known by enquiring of
R. T. HOOE & Co.
January 16. d

For New-York.

The Schooner PHILIP,
Capt. TUPMAN,
To sail in all next week.
For FREIGHT apply to the
master on board, or to
ROBERTS & GRIFFITH.
January 16. eo4t

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,
The 21st inst. at 10 o'clock, will be sold
at our Auction Room,

Malaga Wine in pipes,

French Brandy in do.
Sugar in barrels,
Bacon in lots,
Soal Leather in lots,
Soap in boxes,
Nails in casks.

Together with a variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are
Broadcloths, kerseymers, coatings, swan-
downs, plains, duffels, flannels, Irish li-
nens, humburs, German and British of-
naburgs, chintzes, calicoes, jaconet, book
and tamboured muslins, and a number of
other articles.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
Auctioneers.

January 7.

The Subscriber

Begs leave thus publicly to impress the
minds of those who have heretofore bor-
rowed Tools of various descriptions of
him, with a sense that it is high time they
were returned—particularly, two story
cornish planes, and several smaller sizes,
saws of various descriptions, beads and
bench planes: they are mostly branded
with the owners name,

He wishes to Rent,

A two story House & Lot,
with a large and convenient Warehouse,
in good stand for business. He has several

Dwelling Houses for Sale,
in different situations, which will be dis-
posed of as bargains, as he is anxious to
improve his vacant property. For parti-
culars apply to

THOMAS PRESTON.
January 16. d6t

Printing in all its variety
executed with neatness and
dispatch.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW, WEEKLY, LITE- RARY PUBLICATION, ENTITLED, CHILD OF PALLAS. DEVOTED MOSTLY TO THE BELLES LETTERS.

BY CHARLES PRENTISS.

*Quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile,
quid non, docet.* HORACE.

To the Patrons of Literature, and the
Promoters of useful and rational Enter-
tainment.

To you this child of expectation looks
up anxiously for the indulgent smiles of
encouragement and support.

As modesty well becomes the infancy
of a life which she hopes will be long, plea-
sant and useful, it were unnecessary to
prejudice friends in her favour, by faith-
less declarations of great future perform-
ances: to the discerning therefore it will
be only proper to observe, that, added
to her personal decency of garb, she hopes
her intellectual accomplishments will be
such as to engage general favor and ef-
teem.

She engages not to be the tell-tale of
flander, or of individual reflections. Her
disposition shall be innocent; and in the
exercise of candor to others she presumes
that by them the mantle of charity will
be kindly thrown over any foibles or ble-
mishes, which may inadvertently arise
from her youth or inexperience. Her
countenance will be sometimes overcast
with anger and the indignant frowns of
reproof, when combating the inauspicious
aspect of vice, and the baneful force of
fashionable crime, and the menacing wea-
pons of wickedness of every shape. On
the trifling or immoral whims of crazy
custom, she will occasionally throw a smile
of beneficial effect, and not unfrequently
occasion a merry but useful laugh.

Happy in using her little utmost to ren-
der more firm the pillars of government
and supporters of society, of the sacred
and lovely charms of religion and virtue,
whose separate existence she deems incom-
patible, she will be a constant admirer and
warm advocate.

She has no creed in politics, and with
her opinions on that subject, she is deter-
mined never to trouble the reader.

To the Fair, who justly claim, and
will ever receive, her fervent considerati-
ons of esteem and affection, she hopes to
become a little closet confidant, a much
loved friend and adopted sister. To ma-
ny a pretty tale she will cause them to lis-
ten, and while amusing the fancy, flyly
convey the moral to the heart.

Sensible of the unfavourable reception
which has constantly attended similar at-
tempts, heretofore, in America, she trem-
bles with fearful apprehensions, lest she,

like her predecessors, should be left to pine
away a short existence in the cold and dis-
tant valley of unanxious neglect, or, hav-
ing suffered for a time the rude blasts of
uncandid criticism and severe reproach,
without a parent or a friend, die at last
the hapless infant of abortive presumption;
but animated with perhaps an inconsiderate
hope, she looks forward to the days of
strength and respect, from the guardian
attention and assiduity of,

THE EDITOR.

You hear the plea; it is made to dif-
ferencing and liberal citizens, who cannot
but be sensible of the many advantages re-
sulting from a publication of this nature;
if it inculcate principles of virtue; if it
mingle improvement or amusement and
moral lessons with entertainment. The
parent must be sensible that works of this
kind are always perused with avidity by
the younger branches of the family; let
him not then neglect every favourable
opportunity of giving them instruction in
the gratification of their wills.

Of stale or insipid extracts, it is presum-
ed the reader will never complain. One
half at least, of every week's publication
shall be original matter. With political
transactions it will have no other connec-
tion, than a short and impartial summary
of events in the last page.

The Sons and Daughters of Apollo,
gentlemen of talents, learning and leisure,
are cordially and respectfully invited, to
make it the repository of their various lu-
cubrations.

CONDITIONS.

I. The price to subscribers will be one
Dollar per volume; to be paid at the close
of every eighth week.

II. Each volume to consist of eight
numbers, or 288 pages.

III. Postmasters and others, who sub-
scribe for six, shall be entitled to a seventh,
gratis.

Subscriptions received at the Office
of the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Continued.)

FRIDAY, January 9.

Mr. Harper. The gentleman from
Kentucky in making his remarks on the
exclusive enquiry that will be made in
respect to the qualifications of a candidate
for office, has forgotten to state one cir-
cumstance. He has forgotten to state, that
in appointments to office, the choice of
talents is altogether confined to men of
one description of politics. Though this
be the notorious fact, though men of one
description of politics possess the great
mass of talents, yet it is certain that men
of this class possess among themselves
different and various degrees of talents.

The tendency of this motion is to fill
federal judicial offices with trifling char-
acters, with men whose want of talents
and reputation would degrade the govern-
ment: and render it an object of contempt,
instead of an object of admiration and
affection.

If the pride of Tennessee and others
states took alarm at the high salaries of
the federal judges, and to place themselves
on an equality, increased the salary of
their own judges to their standard, he
should consider this effect as the strongest
argument in favor of the provisions of the
bill; and it would be an evidence that
their pride enlisted itself on the side of
their understanding.

It is in the administration of justice, in
the application of our laws to the interests
of the people, that the benefits of the go-
vernment are felt and brought home to
them. Protecting by its salutary ener-
gies the lives and the property of the citi-
zens, they feel a respect for the govern-
ment from which they derive their sup-
port. Shall we then, seduced by a de-
ceitful spirit of parsimony, after erecting
the scaffolding of our judicial system, he-
sitate by the expenditure of a trifling addi-
tional sum to render the system itself re-
spectable? Weighed with such an object,
a few thousand dollars was a paltry consi-
deration.

It was not denied that the expenses of
living in some states were greater than in
others. But on this ground to graduate
a scale of compensations would be to do
what no state had done, and what would
inevitably produce unpleasant jealousies.

Mr. S. Smith was for a liberal, but not
profuse compensation; he was also for ac-
commodating the compensation made to
the duties to be performed, and the expen-
ces of living in the several states.

Heretofore, when the salaries were low-
er than those proposed by the bill, there
had been no want of talents. He said
that in the state of Maryland, the office of
district judge had been twice successively
filled by men of the first rate talents.

Mr. Dennis opposed the amendment as
it applied to all the judges. If it were
rejected he would propose an amendment
for reducing the salaries of the judges of
Kentucky and Tennessee.

Mr. Smilie was in favor of the amend-
ment. In Pennsylvania the judges of the
supreme court received only 2000 dollars.
They were men equal in legal talents to
any in the union, and had to go into eve-
ry county of the state every year. It was
well understood that 2000 dollars present-
ed no temptation to a lawyer at the bar
of Philadelphia, who was in full practice.
But did gentlemen suppose patriotism to
be so low that all our officers were actua-
ted by mere mercenary views?

Mr. Claiborne again rose and went
over the ground of argument, declaring
that his wish was to be frugal but not par-
simonious; liberal but not profuse. He
was persuaded that in Tennessee five suits

did not appear on the federal dockets in

For myself, said Mr. C. I pay little regard to that wisdom that rises up in a day; to that wisdom which has sprung up since the third of Decembr. Our old principles I consider as good ones, and I am still for them.

He then moved to strike out the whole section, with a view of introducing an amendment for apportioning the salaries of the judges to their duties and expenses.

Mr. Harper said gentlemen had committed one egregious mistake; they had confounded district with circuit courts; in the last of which the expenses of the judge were to be determined by the distance he had travelled, and not by the number of suits he had tried.

Gentlemen were mistaken in their notions about the degree of business in the federal courts. The very gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Davis) had on a former occasion stated the existence, he knew not of how many hundred suits in the district court of that state. There was not a doubt of their being in the western country great litigation about titles to lands, and a lively jealousy of the state courts among claimants who lived at a distance.

The present district judge of Maryland, notwithstanding the possession of a handsome private fortune, had been obliged to retire from Baltimore, and live on his farm. And yet his travelling expenses were trifling compared with those of the circuit judges, who have to perform five times as much travelling as the state judges.—When you deduct all travelling expenses, you will reduce the salaries below 1,500 dollars.

Mr. S. Smith. The gentleman from South Carolina is incorrect in his statement of facts. With respect to the district judge of Maryland he believed (as he had the information from the judge himself) that he had retired of choice to an elegant country seat, which he purchased two years ago, before he was appointed judge, with a view of residing on it.

Mr. H. Lee was in favour of adequate and liberal compensations to the members of the judiciary, such compensation attracted to those offices talents, integrity and reputation, which cemented and strengthened the union. He did not understand those sentiments of jealousy that were so often expressed. We are too apt to view our federal government as a foreign one. These prejudices were unworthy of Americans. As a citizen of Virginia, who was a member of the union, he beheld the federal government with sentiments of filial affection as the protectress of all the states.

He did not suppose that a part of the whole could be expected or ought to render compensations as liberal as the whole itself.

Mr. Davis in reply to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Harper) acknowledged that he had on a former occasion stated the existence of a good deal of business in the district court of Kentucky. Then there was but one judge with a salary of 1,000 dollars; and now when the business has diminished, we are to have two judges, whose salaries are to be doubled. He placed no confidence in the hope which some gentlemen cherished of cementing the union by giving high salaries to our officers. Sir, said Mr. Davis, it is not the passage of this bill that will produce this great effect. Relieve the peo-

ple from oppressive taxes, and that will produce the effect.

THURSDAY, January 15, 1801.

Mr. Otis, as chairman of the committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Treasury, in conformity with the request of the late Secretary, informed the house that the committee expected to be prepared to report in two or three days. In making the investigation, the committee had not considered it as incumbent on them to enter into an examination of all those long details which had already been under the eye of the house. They had however carefully examined those statements which had not been minutely exhibited to the house; and, indeed had made every enquiry that in their opinion was necessary to a correct understanding of the state of the treasury. As, however, the committee, in the enquiry made, had been left almost entirely to their own discretion, and might, perhaps, have failed to take all these views that members, might desire, he was instructed by the committee, at the instance of the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, to invite any members, who were desirous of having any particular information to state their request, which might be attained by proposing specific instructions to the committee, who would most cheerfully co-operate in the furtherance of their object.

Mr. Otis presented a long letter from the Secretary of the Navy, presenting a comprehensive view of the naval department, which was ordered to be printed without being read.

Mr. Otis presented a petition praying the interposition of Congress in affording relief to the holders of certain descriptions of paper money, whose reference he moved to the committee of Claims.

The reference was opposed by Messrs. Macon and Griswold, on the ground of the prayer of the petition having been already decided upon.

On the question, the reference was lost by almost an unanimous vote.

It was then resolved that the prayer of the petition cannot be granted.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of ways and means, on a motion made by Mr. Cooper to repeal the act for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses &c.

On this subject some debate ensued, which terminated in the reference to the committee of ways and means, an enquiry into the expediency of repealing the act.

A motion was made to go into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of revision and unfinished business recommending a continuation of the SEDITION LAW, which was rejected.

Very late and Important.

NEW-YORK, January 12.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port, the British packet Duke of Clarence, in 35 days from Falmouth, with London papers to the 3d of December, a file of which is received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

These papers afford intelligence of the first political importance. As one bold effort towards a maritime confederacy of the powers of the North, for the purpose of resisting the principle of what has been usually denominated the "right of search," Paul I, of Russia,

has laid a general embargo on all British vessels, in his dominions, and in some instances has imprisoned the captains of such vessels without assigning a motive for his conduct; and the government of G. Britain has given the necessary orders for making vigorous reprisals.

The king of Prussia manifests his dispositions to coalesce with Paul, on the grand object for which the latter is contending, and has seized upon Cruxhaven (a small sea-port at the mouth of Elbe) with a view, it is thought of facilitating his designs upon Hamburg, and of annexing these two places to his own dominions—thereby acquiring for himself some consequence in the maritime balance of power.

It is conjectured too, that the emperor of Russia is not without views of territorial aggrandisement at the expense of Turkey. The throne of Sultan Selim trembles to its foundation. The French are established in Egypt; the army of the rebellious Pashaw Oglou is in mighty force; the emperor Paul has made a specious requisition for indemnities, as a cover for some premeditated design; and either of these powers, or perhaps the whole conjointly, may raise a convulsion that shall completely revolutionize the Ottoman empire.

From Buonaparte's address to the French nation (which shall be given in our next) may be gathered the sentiments of the government on the convention lately concluded with the U. States. From this paper it appears, also, that in consequence of some misunderstandings at the Congress of Luneville, serious apprehensions are entertained that the negotiations will be broken off, and that hostilities will speedily recommence between France and Austria. Indeed, it was remoured that the English government were in possession of the fact of hostilities having actually taken place; but this remained unconfirmed on the 2d of December. To provide against such an emergency, which both parties expected would unavoidably happen, Buonaparte held himself in readiness to take the field, part of his baggage having been sent on to the army from Paris; and, on the other hand, Austria was uniting all her energies to give them a suitable reception.

Whilst these momentous concerns are agitating the European continent, Great-Britain (in addition to her usual routine of business) is engaged in making preparations for resisting the northern confederacy; in fitting out another expedition to Holland in favor of the stadtholder; and in providing a remedy for the general scarcity which prevails throughout the Kingdom. On the latter subject, a committee of the house of commons has presented an interesting report, which, with a number of other valuable articles from our file of London papers, will appear in the Mercantile Advertiser to-morrow.

RUSSIA.

In the British House of Commons, on the 1st December, Mr. Sheridan expressed himself thus of the dispute with Russia:

"Without giving any opinion upon that dispute; without saying whether any guarantee could be given with respect to ships under convoy of neutral powers, I have no hesitation in stating, that if the privilege, we contend for be that under

which our naval greatness has grown, which is at once the boast, the glory, and the security of England; which has been recognized in all treaties, and which is part of the maritime law of Europe: If I repeat, it be that privilege, I have no hesitation in saying, that it is the charter of our existence, the banner under which we should all rally; it is the flag, which, imitating the example of our gallant seamen, we should nail to the mast of the nation, and go down with the vessel rather than strike it!"

In the House of Commons, 29th inst. Mr. Nicholas suggested the propriety of detaining Russian subjects, and seizing Russian property in England, as a security for British property detained and seized in Russia. He said he did not wish to make any specific motion upon the subject, but merely to suggest the propriety of the measure to his majesty's ministers.

The chief consul, on the 23d November, presented the legislative body an important paper, entitled, "State of the Republic." This paper is highly important. It holds out the hope of the possibility of the conferences going on at Luneville, notwithstanding the armistice having been declared at an end—a measure stated to have been merely of a precautionary nature. But it seems equally plain, that if they go on, it will be for the purpose of separate negotiations; and when, says a London paper, what we compare the first Consul states respecting Russia, with the conduct of Paul, in laying an embargo on English ships in his ports: it seems probable that Britain is determined to carry on the war, not merely against her present foes but against all the northern powers also. The Consul, in speaking of America, says, "A Convention, founded upon common interest, and the most perfect reciprocity, will renew the ties by which the states of America were bound to France. The ties shall last for ever, because there is no unequal condition to alter their force and purity.—The French nation does not desire any exclusive privilege nor partial favor!"—He further says, that "the north shall shake off the tyranny which oppresses its commerce and its seas."

LONDON, December 2. PRICE OF FLOUR.

Fine	110s. to 120s.
Second	85s. to 105s.
Third	75s. to 95s.
Mid. per qur.	100s. to 140s.
Fine Pol.	24s. to 39s.
Com. do.	16s. to 18s.
Horse Pollard	13s. 6d.
Bran do.	13s.

GRAVES-END, November 22. ARRIVED,

Sampson, Adamson, New-York; Columbus, —, do. Rising Sun, Jackson, Boston; Aurora, Collett, Charleston; Atlanta, Soale, Virginia.

Deale—Arrived, Fair American, Davis, Virginia; Hampton, Lee, Baltimore; Clyde—Arrived, Mary, Mills, Savannah; Pallas, Bowdoin, Charleston.

Cork—Prudence, Berry, Philadelphia. Hamburg—Wolcers, New-York; William and John, Baltimore.

Ship Atlantic, Hutchings, of and for Philadelphia from Amsterdam, went ashore in the gale of the 9th, and got off with loss of her masts.

Ship Harmony Wickham of this port,

has arrived at Gravesend from Amster-
dam.

From Lloyd's List November 21, 25, 28.
The ship Charlotte, Walton, from Vir-
ginia, is on shore near Dunkirk.

The Six Sisters, Mather for Baltimore,
is put back to Bremen, with loss of anchors
and cables.

Entered, British Packet, Duke of Cla-
rence, Falmouth, 35 days; ship Charle-
ton, Church, Liverpool; Felicity, Read,
ditto; Brig Juliana, Don, New-Orleans;
Horatio, Pringle St. Thomas's; barque
Flora, —, Lisbon.

CLEARED,

Ship Warren, Parker, Liverpool; Tho-
mas, Gardner, Londonderry; brig Tho-
mas, Hawes, Dublin; Dispatch, Noble,
Jamaica; schr. Good Intent, Rolondo,
Cape Francois; sloop Mary Ann, Green,
Montreal.

The ship Peggy Brasher, failed in com-
pany with the Juliana from New-Orleans.

The U. S. Frigate New-York has ar-
rived at St. Kitts—The ship Rising Sun,
capt. Hawkins, arrived at Londonderry
11th Nov.—The brig Abby, Park, has
arrived at Hamburg from this port—Al-
so the ship Mintorn.

FRANKFORT, November 10.

While we are flattering ourselves with
hopes of peace, appearances here have sud-
denly become very warlike.

Yesterday general Angereau received a
courier from Paris, with orders to give
notice immediately of the termination of
the armistice; which he accordingly did
on the same day: Adjutant-general Richer
was yesterday afternoon sent with the fol-
lowing note to the commander of the Aus-
trian troops, and to Baron Albion, com-
mander of the Mentz troops at Aschaff-
enburgh:

General,

According to the orders I have received
from my government, I hereby notify to
you the termination of the armistice.—
Hostilities will therefore recommence in
fourteen days from this day, that is on
the 22d day of November.

ANGEREAU.

HAMBURGH, November 18.

An express has this instant arrived here
with the disagreeable intelligence, that an
embargo has been laid on all the English
ships (seventy in number) in the port of
Riga.

VENICE, October 28.

The French have required from the city
of Florence a contribution of two millions,
of livres, from Leghorn two millions,
from Pisa one million, and in propotion
from the other towns in the Grand Duchy
of Tuscany.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2,

Two o'clock P. M.

Yesterday arrived the Hamburg Mail,
due on Wednesday last. It confirms the
important intelligence, which we menti-
oned in our last, that the Emperor of Rus-
sia had laid an Embargo on all the British
shipping in the ports of his dominions.
It is also stated, on the authority of private
letters from Hamburg, that in addition
to this act of violent aggression, he has
thrown the captains of these vessels into
prison.

Mr. Sheridan mentioned this circum-
stance last night in the house of Commons,
and is it was not contradicted, nor yet
doubted, we apprehend the haughty

AUTOCRAT has all at once resigned him-
self to the influence of his passion:—But
he will find that the honour of this coun-
try is not asleep, and that the honor of
the nation is not to be sullied by the
breath of impotent resentment, or that
the government of this country is to be
hurried into any acts unworthy of itself,
by the capricious conduct of even the self-
created Grand Master of Malta.

Some of the ships which were at Narva
and Riga, made their escape and have
reached Elsinour. The number detained
is estimated at 300. Their cargoes are
of considerable value. The report of the
sequestration of British property through-
out Russia, is also current: and it is also
reported, that an order has been signed by
Paul, that passports should be delivered
to every Russian ship that sails, contain-
ing a notification that if the ship should be
attempted to be visited by the English,
the same shall be regarded as a declaration
of war.

Though no embargo of Russian ships in
English ports has been ordered, there be-
ing none to stop that we can hear of, me-
asures of a nature equally hostile were re-
solved on in the council held in Bucking-
ham house on Friday. The Russian mer-
chants, seeing the oppression and injustice
of being called on to pay to persons in
Russia, for cargoes which they have so lit-
tle chance of obtaining, applied to govern-
ment for an order of council, prohibiting
the payment of bills from Russia, or other-
wise remitting money thither. This or-
der was made by the king in council after
consulting the attorney and solicitors ge-
nerals on the subject. In the mean time
the merchants held another meeting, and
resolved that they should pay the bills they
had accepted, but that they should accept
no more.

This mail also confirms the report of
the capture of Cruxhaven by the king of
Prussia. On the 21st ult. 1800, Prussian
troops entered that town, and the arrival
of five battalions more was hourly expect-
ed. All our shipping in that port imme-
diately failed for the roads to avoid being
seized. His Prussian majesty attempts to
justify this act, as a measure of necessity
and precaution, in consequence of a Prus-
sian vessel being carried into that port by
an English ship of war. It is easy to see
that Russia and Prussia were determined to
act in concert, and that they are deter-
mined to try the question of our right to
visit neutral ships, especially if they can
enlist any other power under their banner,
either by threats or persuasion, and we
shall not be surprized to find, that the in-
fluenza may extend somewhat further, we
shall then be able to distinguish our toes
from our pretended friends.

It has been long predicted, that the
Emperor of Russia would extend his views
to Turkey. At this moment he is deman-
ding an indemnity the maritime campaign;
—a prelude, no doubt, to a rupture with
that feeble cabinet. Preparations for
the war continue with increased exertions.

It is said that ministers have sent off an
order to Lord Keith in the Mediterranean
to detain all Russian vessels that may at
present be found in that quarter.

Every account from Egypt agrees in the
determination of the French to retain that
country. Menou had been joined by fe-
veral Beys and their partizans, particular-
ly in the South; and had embodied and
disciplined all the Greeks able to bear arms,
not excepting the crews of the Turkish

transports and other vessels which had fal-
len into his hands. General Kleber had
began lines about Alexandria, previous to
the convention of El-Arish. These Me-
nou was perfecting, and adding to them fe-
veral reboubts and batteries.

The Elector Palatine is said to be trea-
ting for a separate peace, under the recom-
mendation of Prussia and Russia.

Mr. Frere set off on Saturday, accompa-
nied by Lord Bolton, to Hackwood Park,
and yesterday morning proceeded to Fal-
mouth, from whence he takes his departure
for Lisbon, where he is to reside as the
British Minister at that Court.

It can scarce be doubted but some se-
cret league has long subsisted between the
First Consul and the magnanimous Sove-
reign who declared his disinterestedness be-
fore Heaven and Earth; who arraigned the
ambition of Austria, and threatened the
States of Germany with the abandonment
of the general cause, if they would not sa-
crifice, like himself, all local and person-
al views to the common object.—Malta,
however, seems to have entirely effaced
both the common cause and the solemn de-
claration from the memory of his Imperial
Majesty; and the Swedish Enigma ap-
pears about to be explained by a comple-
te inversion of the sentiments and character of
his councils.

The last Hamburg mail brought let-
ters from Constantinople to the 10th of
October inclusive, at which time the Rus-
sian fleet continued at anchor off Boyook
Dereh, in expectation of orders, in conse-
quence of the surrender of Malta to the En-
glish, countermanding those which would
otherwise require them to proceed to the
Black Sea. The state of the capitol of
Turkey was very uneasy, and much appren-
sion was entertained from the unaccount-
able stay in the Bosphorus, of the Russian
fleet.

December 1.

Orders have been sent to our comman-
ders on different stations, to bring into
port every Russian ship they should meet
at sea.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.

A letter from Washington, of the 9th
inst. states, that on the preceding day the
Senate of the United States rejected the
2d and 3d articles of the French treaty.
The question on agreeing to the 2d article
(in which the subject of indemnity for spo-
liations is waved) was decided yeas 12,
nays 16. On the 3d article (which sti-
pulates the mutual surrender of vessels of
state taken by either party) the yeas were
13, nays 15.

January 14.

Extract from a letter dated Port Republi-
can, December 22, 1800.

"P. S. This moment an express has
arrived from the Cape, which gives in-
formation, that Toussaint has laid an ad-
ditional duty on imports and exports; this
is to take place I am informed in a very
short time. The duty then will be 20
per cent on imports, and 20 per cent on
exports, which in my opinion will amount
to a prohibition."

Extract of a letter from a respectable com-
mercial gentleman in London, to his
friend in this city, dated London, No-
vember 15, 1800.

"Our ministers are perfectly satisfied
with your treaty with France, and have
assured Mr. King they are pleased to find
every respect has been paid to your con-
nexion with us.—This is undoubted."
Cleared ship Equator, Wilson, St. Thomas.

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, January 17.

PRICE CURRENT.

	Dolls	Cts
Superfine flour, per barrel	10	
Fine do.	9	50
Rye do.	4	50
Corn, per barrel,	3	33
Tobacco, per cwt.	3	50 to 4
Pork, per cwt.	5	0 to 5 50
Beef, per do.	5	50 to 6
Whiskey, per gal.	50	to 54

Richard Varick, esq. mayor of the city
of New-York, has issued a proclamation,
subjecting all vessels arriving there from
any port in Spain, to quarantine.

The ships Sally, Commerce and Lex-
ington, have arrived at Baltimore from
Amsterdam.

The London, from Baltimore, has ar-
rived at Falmouth.

The Juno, Roxburg, from Liverpool to
Baltimore, is totally lost on Hog-Island.

The ship Washington was lost in Cadiz
bay during the storm of the 16th Novem-
ber, whose loss is estimated at 110,000
dollars.

City Tavern & Hotel.

The Subscriber returns his
sincere thanks to his customers for the li-
beral encouragement he has received, and
hopes to merit a continuance of their fa-
vors. He requests all persons indebted to
him to come forward and settle their ac-
counts, on or before the first day of April
next, otherwise suits will be commenced
for the recovery of the same without re-
spect to persons.

From the many difficulties experienced
in collecting the small sums due him, he
is under the necessity of giving this pub-
lic notice, that after this date he will give
credit to no person whatever.

JOHN GADSBY.

January 17.

d

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be Sold at the Ven-
due Store,

BROWN SUGAR

In hhds. tierces and barrels—on a Credit
and for Cash.

Teneriffe Wine in pipes and
casks,

Catalonia do. in pipes,

French Brandy do.

Whiskey in bls.

Coffee in bags,

Hyson and Bohea Tea in chests,

Raisins in kegs,

Soap and Candles in boxes,

Tobacco,

Nails, Hardware, &c.

Also, a quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

Cloths, Coatings, Welch Planes, Flan-
nels, Irish Linens and Sheeting, Oza-
burgs, Silks and Sattins, Calicoes, book
and jaconet muslins, tamboured and plain,
Threads, Hats, Paper, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

January 17.

Auctioneer.

For Freight or Charter

To any of the Leeward West-India Islands,
The fast-sailing Brig

FAME,

Burthen seven hundred barrels,
now lying at Lawrafon's
Wharf. For terms apply to

SHREVE & JANNEY,
or the Captain on board.

January 14.

co

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine Sugar Trees on it; from which I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There are also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighborhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the City of Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15.

co

Shreve and Janney

Have just received, per the brig Sukey and Betsey, capt. Caleb Cook,
50 pieces do Sail Duck
23 coils do Cordage
which they will sell low for cash or exchange for flour or corn. They will give Cash for white Beans and Pease.

December 16.

co

The Creditors of the Estate

of the late Col. BURGESS BALL, are requested to forward to Mrs. Ball a statement of their claims; as the Administrators are anxious to provide for the discharge of them as early as possible.

Loudoun, Dec. 1, 1800. (15) 7t



Freight wanted,

For the schooner
REGULATOR,
John Bagley, master;

Lying at colonel Ramsey's wharf, for any port of the United States. Apply on board.

January 13.

d3t

Washington Tavern.

Peter Heiskell

Acquaints his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from Staunton and established an Inn in Alexandria.

He has a few good SADDLE and CHAIR HORSES which he will hire.

Dec. 18.

4wco

NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, are hereby informed, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives on Thursday next.

By order of the president and directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

January 5.

cow4

FOR SALE,

A LOT of GROUND

On the corner of Queen and Fairfax streets, extending 123 feet 2 inches on Queen street, 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax street: this property is liable to no incumbrance. For terms apply to Mr. John Green, Alexandria, or Mr. Hezekiah Price, Old-Town, Baltimore.

Liberal credit will be allowed for the payment.

January 2.

cow18t

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, King Street.

December 16.

co

JUST RECEIVED,

By the schooner Eliza, Capt. Ward, from New-York, and for sale by

Roberts & Griffith,

30 hhds muscovado sugar
East India sugar in bags
Leaf and lump sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Coffee in barrels and bags
Pepper and pimento
A few pipes London particular Madeira wine
Sherry, Malaga and Teneriffe wine in quarter casks
Spirits, French brandy and Holland gin
Cotton in bales
Mould and dipt candles
Raisins in kegs and boxes
Soft shell almonds, &c. &c. &c.
They daily expect by the schooner Philip from New-York, 20 puncheons Antigua rum.

January 12.

cow3taw3t

GEO. CLEMENTSON

Has this day opened a Store adjoining his dwelling-house, at the corner of Prince and Pitt Streets, where he now has, and intends to keep,

A general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which he will dispose of on moderate terms, for Cash or Produce.

He has also for Sale,

A few DRY GOODS, consisting of brown Hollands, 7-4 white Shirtings, Calicoes, Leather Gloves and Mits, Threads, Writing Paper, Cutlery, Curry-Combs, Chalk-Lines, Needles, &c. and 15 kegs white Paint ground in Oil.

December 22.

cow24t

Two active Lads, about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions, would be taken as Apprentices at the office of the Advertiser.

NOTICE.

People are in future to take

care how they cross my lot and break down my fencing on Hunting Creek. I will no longer suffer fishing or fowling there. I have employed a man to watch and being a competent evidence, I will prosecute the first man, or man's son, that makes another trespass upon me.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15.

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the service of the Potomac Company for the ensuing year, to work at the Great-Falls,

A number of active, able bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom liberal wages will be given. They will be well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely treated, and in cases of sickness taken good care of at the expence of the Company—

Their wages will be paid quarterly, and if desirable to the owners, agents will be appointed at different places to pay at the expiration of each quarter, as may be most convenient to the parties. Further particulars may be had by application to Mr. Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or to the subscriber in George-Town.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOSEPH CARLETON,

Treasurer of the Potomac Company.

George-Town, Dec. 29.

3ot

An extensive and well chosen Assortment of

CALICOES & CHINTSES,

With a variety of other articles, this day received, and for Sale, by

JOHN HORSBURGH.

J. Horsburgh respectfully informs those of his customers with whom he has running accounts, that he is under the necessity of discontinuing this practice;—therefore in future he will sell for Cash or Produce only.

December 22.

d

A small Cargo of

James River COALS,

At Fitzgerald's wharf,

To be sold on moderate terms, if applied for immediately.

Philadelphia loaf and lump sugar; hard soap by the box; also a few boxes of crown or shaving soap; hay in bundles of about two hundred weight; Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity.

Cash given for Wheat or Corn.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

12 mo. 24.

co

A Housekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a discreet Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as a Housekeeper.—A middle aged woman of a mild disposition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be necessary in superintending a nursery of young children.

CHARLES LEE,

December 13, 1800.

cowtf

To Rent

And immediate possession given,

A convenient dwelling house and store, with necessary out-houses, &c. situate on Duke-street near Col. Hooe's wharf. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to rent, will view the premises.—Apply to

CHARLES JAMIESON.

January 1.

cow3t

FOR SALE,

Genuine Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, for approved notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or Flour.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many years past, situated on Prince-Street, opposite Col. Hooe's. No stand in Town more eligible, or better accommodations for carrying on an extensive wholesale, wet or dry good business. The cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of flour; 2500 barrels may be stowed on the premises without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Those desirous of holding it will apply to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I shall in future do business.

W'm I. HALL.

December 22.

d

Notice is hereby given to

the Stock-Holders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an Election will be held at the Court House in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank, for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

Dec. 16.

d4w

WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Superfine, second and coarse broad and narrow cloths, kerseymers, swansdowns, coatings, swanskins, blankets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes, black bombazets, durans, ruselets, Irish linens, Barcelona and pulicat handkerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and worsted hose, dimities, checks, silks, threads, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash, or bartered for flour or tobacco.

Dec. 10.

cowf

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince streets, fourth door south of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the newest fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his Patterns, may be accommodated by sending a servant to his shop.

He has for sale, every article in the Perfumery line, on the most reasonable terms.

Alex. Dec. 8.

d

Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Raisins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24.

co

IMPORTED

And for sale by the subscriber at the County-Wharf, a general assortment of Cologne Mill-stones, from Amsterdam, with hand Mill-stones and German steel.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, December 27.

2aw6t

PRINTED BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.